

Syria 'blocked' arms to PLO

TEL AVIV (R) — Syria intercepted and kept arms worth over \$22 million intended for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) during Israel's siege of Beirut in the summer, Arab diplomatic sources said here Monday. They said Syria considered the PLO "did not need" the \$22 million worth of Algerian weapons and others originating from South Yemen and Saudi Arabia. Despite several appeals to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the sources said the PLO had been unable to get the arms. It has now asked the three supplying countries to put pressure on Syria, they said.

Public Security cautions drivers

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Directorate Monday advised all drivers on desert roads to drive carefully because of strong winds and dense dust affecting the area.

Israel allegedly sent captured PLO arms to Iran

BAHRAIN (R) — A Saudi Arabian daily said Monday that Israel had sent Iran arms it had confiscated from Palestinian commandos during its invasion of Lebanon in June. The newspaper Al-Jazeera also said Israel had sent military advisers to Iran, which is at war with Iraq. The daily quoted no source for its report, which was carried by the official Saudi Press Agency. Iran has been accused in the past of buying arms from Israel for use in the 27-month-old Gulf war. Israel had good relations with the Shah of Iran, but all ties were severed after the Iranian revolution. Saudi-Iranian relations are strained because of the war and ideological reasons.

Portuguese to discuss sending troops to Lebanon

LISBON (R) — A request by Lebanon for Portugal to send troops to join the multinational peacekeeping force there will be discussed by the government on Thursday, deputy Prime Minister Diogo Freitas do Amaral said Sunday night. Professor Freitas do Amaral, who is also defence minister, said the military would have to be consulted before any decision was taken. The Portuguese press reported that Brazil, Britain, and Colombia had also been asked to join the multinational force, which at present contains troops from the United States, France and Italy.

Pakistan security forces foil plot to blow mosque

ISLAMABAD (R) — Security forces have foiled a plot to blow up an Islamabad mosque attended by senior government officials, authoritative sources said Sunday. They said the plot was uncovered last Friday when a man was arrested near the mosque with a time bomb. Friday is a holy day in Pakistan and the mosques are usually full. The sources described the bomb as a highly sophisticated device capable of causing heavy damage. It resembled a device used in a car bomb explosion at Lahore Airport last August in which eight people were injured, they said.

Japanese envoys to discuss role in Mideast

TOKYO (R) — Japanese ambassadors to 17 Middle East nations and the United States will meet in Tokyo next week to discuss possible Japanese contributions to peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday. During the meeting from Dec. 14 to 16, they will discuss the possibility of Japanese financial and non-military equipment contributions to multinational peacekeeping forces stationed in Lebanon and the Sinai peninsula, he said. They will also review recent developments in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, and the Iran-Iraq war, he said.

Israeli diplomats stage pay strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's diplomatic corps staged a pay strike Monday as talks to avoid a walkout by the country's 400,000 civil servants broke down. Foreign Ministry sources said the envoys' strike applied to Israeli representatives in embassies and consulates around the world as well as Foreign Ministry officials in Israel. Union officials said talks on the civil servants' demands for pay rises had broken down and a two-day strike would begin Tuesday unless there was a breakthrough.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

AMMAN, TUESDAY DECEMBER 7, 1982 — SAFAR 22, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

China backs Arab plan, coexistence in Mideast

PEKING (R) — Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang declared Monday that China would support the Arabs until they won a final victory in the Middle East, but he also said the Israeli people had a right to peaceful existence.

Mr. Hu, formerly the party's chairman and now its general secretary, told a visiting Arab League delegation led by King Hussein that the Arabs should distinguish between belligerent forces of Israel and the Israeli people. "The disastrous effects of Israeli aggression and expansion must be eliminated and the national rights and dignity of the Palestinian people restored, while recognising the Israeli people's right to peaceful existence," the New China News Agency quoted him as saying.

Premier Zhao Ziyang said Monday that China supported a pan-Arab peace plan for the Middle East and urged other U.N. Security Council members to add their backing to it.

Mr. Zhao told a visiting Arab League delegation led by King Hussein that the eight-point plan "provided a good basis for solving

the question in a reasonable, practical, overall and just way."

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted him as saying: "We appreciate it and support it." The seven-member mission arrived in Peking Sunday to brief the Chinese leadership on the plan drawn up at the Arab summit in Fez, Morocco in September. This calls for Israeli withdrawal from all lands occupied in 1967 and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Premier Zhao said Monday the Arab proposals coincided with China's own position. "We hold that all peace-loving and justice-upholding countries should support the Arab peace plan and so should the U.N. Security Council," he said.

The Chinese premier said the most pressing issue in the Middle East was "to check Israeli aggression and force Israel to pull out all its aggressor troops unconditionally from Lebanon."

Renewing China's attacks on U.S. policy in the region, he added: "The Chinese government holds that Israel's ferocity in committing aggression is directly connected with the United States' connivance and support."

"The U.S. should correct its policy of shielding Israel and ignoring the Palestinian people's national rights," King Hussein, in talks described by the official Chinese agency as sincere, friendly and harmonious, thanked China for its consistent support for the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle.

The Palestinian issue was a key to the Middle East question, he said. Without an overall and just solution to that there could be no peace and security in the region.

The King said the peace plan was based on U.N. resolutions, and he urged the permanent members of the Security Council to work for an overall and just solution.

The Arab League has been sending envoys to explain the peace plan to the five permanent Security Council members—Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. But its mission's scheduled trip to London was aborted early this month apparently because it included a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The present mission flew here after talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. It includes the foreign ministers of Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Tunisia, a PLO representative, and the secretary-general of the Arab League, Chadi Klibi.

The delegates met Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang later Monday and were then attending a banquet in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

The mission's visit ends Monday night but King Hussein will stay until Thursday for an official visit to China, his first since the two countries established diplomatic ties five years ago.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday chats with Chinese Party Secretary-General Hu Yaobang in the Great Hall of People (A.P. wirephoto)

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Fighting erupts in new Lebanese troublespot

BEIRUT (R) — Gunbattles were reported Monday from a new troublespot in the mountains southeast of Beirut, scene of continual Christian-Druze fighting in recent weeks, security sources said.

The sources said the clashes erupted in the area of Deir Al Qamar, a Christian town which had previously not been affected by the latest round of sectarian violence.

Deir Al Qamar is the hometown of former President Camille Chamoun, now 82 but still a leading figure of the Christian right.

The sources had no precise details of who had been involved in the fighting or whether anybody had been hurt.

State-run Beirut Radio said there had been other clashes around the villages of Massraiti and Chourit, not far from Deir Al Qamar, in a part of the mountains where there have been frequent battles recently.

The Maronite Christians and Druze of the mountains are traditional enemies. The latest series of battles between them started when the Israeli army invaded Lebanon in June and allowed Christian militiamen to re-establish themselves in areas that had been under the control of Druze armed groups for several years.

The Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel has been eager to send units of the Lebanese army, possibly backed by men from the multinational peacekeeping force now in Beirut, to keep order in the mountains.

Sources close to negotiations between the government and Christian and Muslim leaders said the warring factions had agreed in principle to three battalions of the Lebanese army—perhaps 1,200 men—entering the area.

The sources said the government had dropped its insistence that the Israeli army should withdraw from the mountains before the Lebanese units moved in.

The sources said the government still had to discover whether the Israelis would accept the arrival of Lebanese troops in an area they controlled.

The resurgence of sectarian fighting in the mountains has hampered U.S.-led efforts to negotiate a final withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

Weeks of shuttling between Middle Eastern capitals by U.S. special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper have failed to produce any visible progress.

Beirut Radio said that Mr. Draper had left Lebanon Monday for Washington. Mr. Habib is already on his way home and State Department officials said the two men would bring the U.S. administration up to date on the latest developments in their mission.

Hassan, Rydbeck discuss UNRWA services

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday discussed with United Nations Works and Relief Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) Commissioner General Olaf Rydbeck. Jordan's position calling on agency to continue to render its full services to Palestinian refugees.

Prince Hassan heard an explanation from Mr. Rydbeck on the agency's financial position and the deficit it faces and ways to cover this deficit. He also explained the UNRWA's recent measures of extending food, educational and health services and its future plans concerning Palestinian refugees in the Arab World.

Meanwhile, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim also discussed with Mr. Rydbeck the conditions of the Palestinian refugees and the services rendered to them. They also discussed the UNRWA decision to suspend food rations to the refugees.

Mr. Ibrahim affirmed to Mr. Rydbeck the Jordanian government's insistence on having the UNRWA continue the food ration to all refugees together with the other essential services approved by the United Nations.

The Minister said that the Jordanian government will continue its contacts with the United Nations and its member states to ensure continued UNRWA services to the Palestinian refugees in the host countries.

Mr. Rydbeck is currently visiting Amman as part of a tour he is making in the area with the aim of acquainting the host countries with the results of the contacts he had with the United Nations secretary general and a number of countries to ensure the necessary contributions to cover the UNRWA budget for next year.

Ustinov warns U.S. against MX deployment

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov warned the United States Monday that if it deployed the new MX missile then Moscow would respond by developing a similar weapon of its own.

Marshal Ustinov said in an interview with the official news agency TASS that the Soviet missile would "in no way be inferior to the MX."

The MX intercontinental ballistic missile carries 10 warheads. President Reagan recently announced a plan to base 100 of the missiles in the state of Wyoming.

Marshal Ustinov said the MX system, which has yet to be approved by the U.S. Congress, would pose a dangerous threat to the Soviet Union and would violate the SALT-1 and SALT-2 agreements signed by Washington and Moscow.

"If the present leadership of the White House... challenges us by beginning the deployment of the MX missile, then the Soviet Union will respond to this by developing a new intercontinental ballistic missile of the same class and its characteristics will in no way be inferior to the MX," he said.

"The Soviet Union can also, if need be, respond effectively... to other threats from Washington," Marshal Ustinov added.

He did not elaborate on Moscow's plans to respond to the MX and did not say if the Soviet Union had already been working on a similar weapon.

Marshal Ustinov said the Soviet Union would also face a major danger from deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

NATO plans to station 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in five West European countries if U.S.-Soviet arms reduction talks in Geneva fail.

Israelis fear army's involvement in Lebanese feud

TEL AVIV (R) — Six months after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, anxiety is mounting that Israel is being sucked deeply into the violent whirlpool of Lebanese sectarian feuding.

Opposition politicians have charged that the Israeli army's role as would-be peacekeeper between the Lebanese Christian and Druze communities in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut has exposed its soldiers to needless risks.

Their doubts were echoed privately by a minority in the cabinet and a few high ranking army commanders, political sources said.

They would like an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Shouf mountains. But Prime Minister Menachem Begin was determined not to retreat unilaterally, the sources said.

With the onset of the Lebanese winter, Hebrew newspapers have been describing the tough conditions facing Israeli soldiers and questioning their role in Lebanon.

Press articles complained the army was playing policeman and had found itself dealing with the Lebanese mafia and trying to separate factions involved in complicated feuding going back generations.

Six months ago today, Mr. Begin told his countrymen to expect a brief drive to get Palestinian commandos away from Israel's border with Lebanon. Almost daily since then, the army has been in action somewhere in Lebanon.

On Saturday, a tank unit found itself caught in a fierce gun battle between warring Druze and Christian factions in a Lebanese mountain village about 100 kilometres from the border.

It was forced to shell and silence a Druze artillery position to impose a ceasefire, military sources said.

Zeev Schiff, respected military correspondent of the Haaretz newspaper, described the Israeli army's role in the Shouf area as "loathsome" in an article Sunday. "It can't bring any good, either

to the army or the country. It is against all our principles," Schiff wrote.

Former Premier Yitzhak Rabin told the Knesset (parliament) Foreign Affairs Committee Monday he feared Israel was getting bogged down in Lebanon. He added that the June invasion had been launched to secure borders, not to get enmeshed in politics.

Knesset member Victor Shmitov, leader of the leftist Mapam Party, tabled an urgent motion Monday on the situation. "We have no military or political interest in acting policeman and our role is causing deep anxiety among the Israeli Druze community whose sons serve in our army," he said.

The opposition Labour Party also wants a speedy withdrawal from the Shouf area. "We shouldn't have got involved in this place. Now we should get out quickly before both the Druze and the Christians start blaming us for the endless bloodshed," a party spokesman said Monday.

Other issues expected to be discussed are relations between India and Pakistan, the Iran-Iraq war, the Middle East situation and efforts to control opium-growing and drug-smuggling in Pakistan.

The officials said discussion of the human rights situation in Pakistan, where political activity has been banned since 1979, would be low-key.

"He (Zia) is in no doubt about how we feel about human rights," one official said.

Lawyers in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, stopped work Monday in an anti-government protest timed to coincide with Gen. Zia's visit to the United States. They were demanding an end to martial law and the early holding of elections.

In his talks in Washington, Gen. Zia was expected to seek a reaffirmation of the U.S. commitment to a \$3.2 billion aid programme, half of it in military assistance, and the sale to Pakistan of 40 F-16 jet fighters.

A dispute over what equipment would be provided with the planes was resolved just before he left Pakistan, according to U.S. and Pakistani officials.

Authorities might have announced that Pope John Paul was to make a postponed visit to his homeland next June as a way of putting pressure on the church, which wants the visit to go ahead.

He said he feared the authorities would use any excuse they could to put the visit off, and might tell the church it could not go ahead unless the underground movement was dissolved.

Mr. Bujak said the authorities might have believed they could split Mr. Walesa from the TKK, which is made up of his former union lieutenants, by releasing the Solidarity leader, but this had not happened.

Solidarity leader says activities to resume

WARSAW (R) — Zbigniew Bujak, the best-known leader of Poland's Solidarity underground movement, has said his group would continue to operate until all those interned under martial law had been freed.

Mr. Bujak also said in the latest issue of the clandestine weekly bulletin Tygodnik Mazowiec that he did not believe the ending of martial law, expected this month, would mean the release of all internees, now estimated at about 700.

The leader of the independent Solidarity union in Warsaw before its closure under martial law, Mr. Bujak is the most prominent member of a committee of fugitive union leaders known as the TKK formed last spring to coordinate opposition activity.

He said that, after the end of martial law, union activists must

try to engage in more overt action. He believed the TKK would produce a programme at the start of next year aimed at conciliation between the authorities and society.

He said any speculation of a rift between the TKK and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader released from internment last month, was groundless. The release made it easier for the underground to prepare for more overt action, he said.

Government officials have said the authorities plan to release all internees during the process of lifting martial law which will start with a debate in the Sejm (parliament) next Monday, exactly one year after martial law was imposed.

The underground leader said: "We do not believe the ending of martial law will mean the imm-

mediate release of all internees."

Official sources have said the authorities would probably be asked by parliament to take the first steps towards preparing an amnesty. Several thousand people have been imprisoned or fined since the military takeover last December.

Mr. Bujak and other TKK leaders, disappointed by the relative failure of a call for strikes and demonstrations last month, called off protests scheduled for this month because of what they described as "a new political situation in Poland."

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban then described the underground leaders as "a small group of people who are of no importance any more and who have no influence on the course of events in this country."

Mr. Bujak said he believed the

AEU ministers conclude 39th session meetings

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the 39th session of the ministerial council of the signatory states of the Arab Economic Unity (AEU) concluded here Monday. Arab economy, trade and finance ministers or their representatives attended the meetings.

The council decided to postpone the election of a new secretary general and an assistant for the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) to an extraordinary session to be held April 3, 1983. It also decided to extend the term of the present CAEU assistant secretary general until the election.

The council approved a report of CAEU Secretary-General Fakri Kaddori which contained an analysis of indicators of Arab economy and the influence of international economic changes on it as well as the economic conditions in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The ministerial council requested the CAEU General Secretariat to prepare a study assessing the advantages of agreements concluded between the CAEU and international and regional organisations, and to make necessary contacts with other Arab organisations before concluding new agreements with the aim of coordinating stands and

averting duplication. The council also approved the recommendations of the sub-committee on trade planning and coordination in its last meeting in Amman on considering a collective Arab agreement to guide Arab capital.

The ministerial council also approved the CAEU General Secretariat's budget for 1983 estimated at \$3.325 million.

The council also discussed memorandums submitted by the Iraqi and Syrian governments on the Syrian measure to close borders with Iraq and suspend the pumping of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory. The council shelved discussions on the subject since it was taken up at the Arab Economic and Social Council's 33rd session held recently in Tunis.

United Arab Emirates Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Economy and Trade Minister Sa'id Ghayth, in his capacity as chairman of the session, expressed his thanks to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian gov-

ernment and people for their "constant support of the CAEU" and hosting the latest session. He also expressed his thanks to the CAEU General Secretariat for its efforts in preparing programmes, studies and memos which "greatly contributed to the positive results achieved by the session, particularly in strengthening joint Arab economic action."

Syrian Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Salim Yassin spoke on behalf of the participating delegations thanking the Jordanian government for the facilities rendered to CAEU activities and added: "We have been accustomed to receive such support from the Jordanian government."

Secretary-General Kaddori praised the "positive results achieved by the session, thanks to the sincere and honest efforts made by the participating delegations."

The participating delegations sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, expressing their thanks and gratitude for Jordan's contribution to the strengthening of the CAEU. They affirmed in their cable that they will continue their efforts to "strengthen joint Arab economic action to reach the desired goal of comprehensive Arab unity."

Arab Tourism Union opens emergency session

AMMAN (Petra) — An emergency general session of the Arab Tourism Union (ATU) began in Amman Monday. Iraqi representative and ATU Deputy Chairman Awad Fakhri made an opening speech in which he said the tourism sector should perform its role in Arab economic and social development.

The meeting then approved a proposal by Mr. Fakhri to have Director General of Tourism in Jordan Michel Hamaneh preside over the meetings.

Mr. Hamaneh made a speech saying that the tourism industry depends on "stability and peace."

and without that, we would be losing a great national revenue resulting from the loss of tourists."

Mr. Hamaneh said that Jordan depends on the Arab market for tourism and that about 70 per cent of tourists coming to the country are Arabs.

ATU Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Abu Rabah explained the topics on the agenda which the participants will discuss in their two-day meetings. Most important of these topics is the strategy of joint Arab tourist action, a study of Arab tourist resources and the signing of an ATU agreement by Arab states.

The participants will also discuss the ATU's budget and its deficit as well as the use of Arabic as an official language in international organisations.

RSS, AOSM sign agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) and the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) Monday signed an agreement for scientific and technological cooperation.

According to the agreement, the two organisations will exchange scientific and technological information on standardisation, and related subjects and organise conferences and scientific seminars in this field.

It also provides for exchange of visits between officials of the two organisations and the follow up of the implementation of joint programmes as well as conducting joint applied scientific studies.



Grand opening

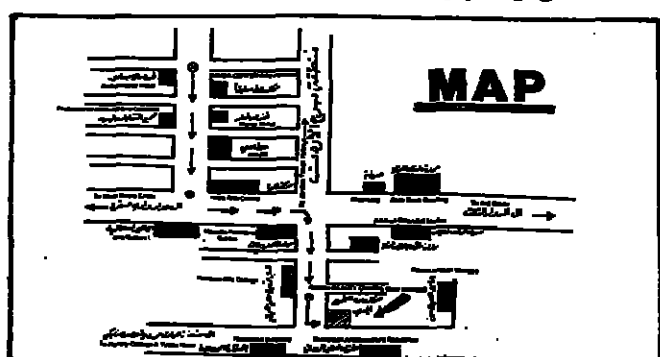
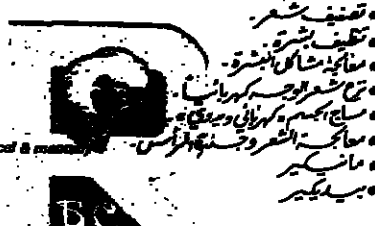
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Arab Contractors Union opens four-day meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Contractors Union (ACU) started Monday its second session meetings at the Amman Marriott Hotel. The meeting is expected to study the final formula for the union's statute which will be approved by the first ACU constituent conference to be held in the North Yemeni capital of Sana'a in the first half of 1983.

Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri opened the meetings by stressing the significance of the construction sector in the Arab World, "particularly at this time

when huge projects are being implemented to build the infrastructure of the national economy."

He also called on those in charge of Arab development projects to encourage construction sector and to place controls to regulate the profession in order ensure a high performance and a good quality of construction.

The first ACU session was held in Tunis last April, and the ACU was established by a decision of Arab reconstruction and housing ministers.

Soviet Islamic leader confers with University of Jordan official

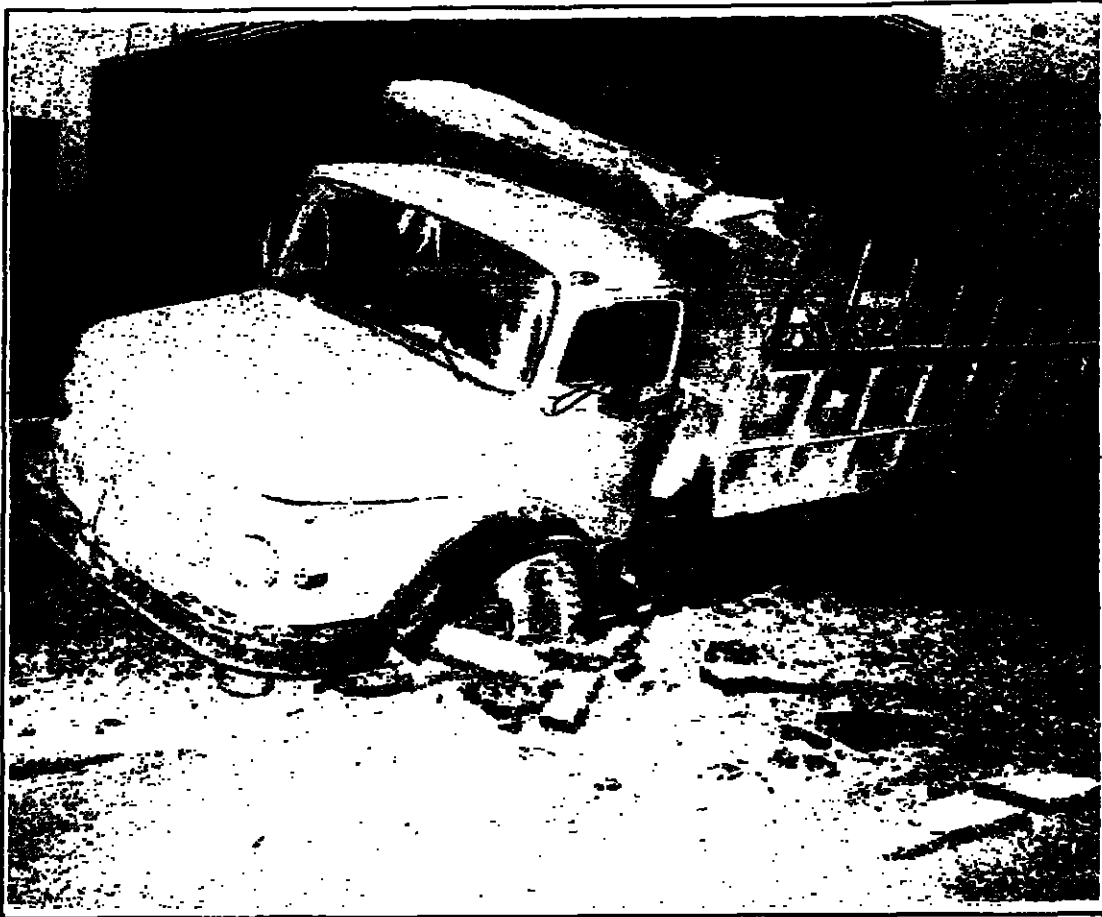
AMMAN (Petra) — The head of the religious department for overseas Muslims at the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, Sheikh Al Islam Shukrallah, discussed Monday with University of Jordan Acting President Mahmoud Al Samra possibilities of establishing cultural relations between Islamic institutes in Azerbaijan and the University of Jordan. They also discussed the possibility of sending students from Azerbaijan to study Islamic shari'a (religious law) at the University of Jordan.

Dr. Samra briefed the guest on the university's development and future plans in all fields.

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truck to slip into a ditch in an Amman suburb Monday. (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Solar energy conference concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — An Arab conference on the use of solar energy in agriculture, organised by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) in cooperation with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), concluded its meetings here Monday.

In Monday's session, the participants discussed eight working papers on the use of solar energy technology in agriculture.

The conference, which began its meetings Saturday, also discussed a working paper on the use of solar energy in Jordan. The working paper dealt with the activities of the RSS in conducting applied research on Solar energy in Jordan.

Jordan chairs ARF meetings in Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors meetings and general sessions of the Arab Railways Federation (ARF) began in Tunis Monday under the chairmanship of Jordanian Transport Ministry Under-Secretary Hashem Al Taber.

Mr. Taber reviewed achievements of the ARF in the last three years since it was established, particularly the Arabisation of technical terms for railroads and the efforts made by the ARF to establish Arab railways institutes.

During its three-day meetings, the ARF will discuss its future plans, including the preparation of a feasibility study to establish a modern institute for railways and another study to establish a plant for assembling railway wagons. It will also discuss unified bye-law for specialised, qualitative Arab federations, and will approve the ARF budget for 1983.

Delegations from Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria and a representative of the Arab League General Secretariat are attending the meetings.

True-to-life Italian drawings stir emotions

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With the vast majority of the work having been executed in the last two years, the exhibition of the prints of 30 Italian artists at the Alia Art Gallery being held this week gives a comprehensive and thoroughly contemporary review of the kind of realistic art being produced in Italy today. As one would expect, a substantial proportion of the artists are concerned with political and social issues. Their attacks, although generally blatantly clear and to the point, are often moving, drawing the viewer both emotionally and almost physically, into the scene.

Through the downcast faces, the sagging bodies and the heavy darkness of the lines, Franco Mulas and Gaetano Pallozzi, their work so similar that they could be crafted by the same artist, one shares these peoples' grief at the utter futility of their lives while at the same time one is paradoxically isolated from them as they are from one another.

The sense of isolation, however, is more potent in the work of the self-taught artist, Alberto Sugh. The girl, in his lithograph, her bareness emphasised by the soft-covered darkness of the man beside her in the dusky emptiness of the bar, looks over her shoulder at us, drawing our eyes straight into hers. We watch her as she watches us, and her look of complicity immediately involves us so that we are in that lonely bar with them, drawn by idle curiosity.

The humour of Bruno Caruso's work, where the bourgeoisie ladies parade in their expensive coats made from the skins of rare animals is in almost direct contrast with Piero Tredici's image of societies dispassionate observation of violence, but both get their message across cleverly and clearly.

The number of references made by the artists to their classical antecedents is surprising. Some like Armando De Stefano's aquatint are almost studies of famous Renaissance pieces, while other artists, like Riccardo Tommasi Ferri, just use small details—the reclining nude being wooed by a knight in full battle dress—to give impact to his depiction of "the fear, anxiety and intimate conflicts of contemporary man."

All the drawings are of very high quality but the ability of certain artists makes their work distinctive from the rest. Giacomo Porzana's fine drawing of a girl smoking is beautiful in its simplicity and in its confidence of line which flows sensually and unerringly. The tilt of the head and the emphatic shading of the closed eye transmits the smoker's deep enjoyment.

The strangeness and the ori-

ginality of this image is matched by that of Gioxi de Micheli whose running figure seems transfixed and motionless despite the wind blowing through his hair, his classical features adding to his statue-like pose. There is a timelessness, a stillness that arrests one's gaze.

Much more commonplace but nonetheless attractive is the work

ART REVIEW

of 53-year-old Walter Piacesi. His loose spontaneous pen and ink drawings while seemingly serious at first glance become light hearted caricatures on closer study. In front of the hotel on the square, the horses who pull the tourist carriages, their oldness and bends emphasised by their wobbly shadows, wait. Behind them bubbles the fountain, supported by classic

figures that look more like plastercasts of Marly's Monroe.

Finally, some of the most attractive and certainly the most colourful pieces at the exhibition must be the landscapes by Giorgio Ramella. Large open foregrounds—deep expanses of emerald green lawns, vast areas of brightly lit flagstones, their crevices picked out delicately in pinks, purples, greens and greys—backgrounds of delicious colours and the juxtaposition of interesting textures characterise this artist's work. Rarely do figures make their appearance—more usually there are only hints of their past presence left strewn around, making one feel that all the world is having its siesta.

The exhibition, which is being held by the Department of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the Italian embassy runs until Dec. 8.



One of the lithographs by Gaetano Pallozzi

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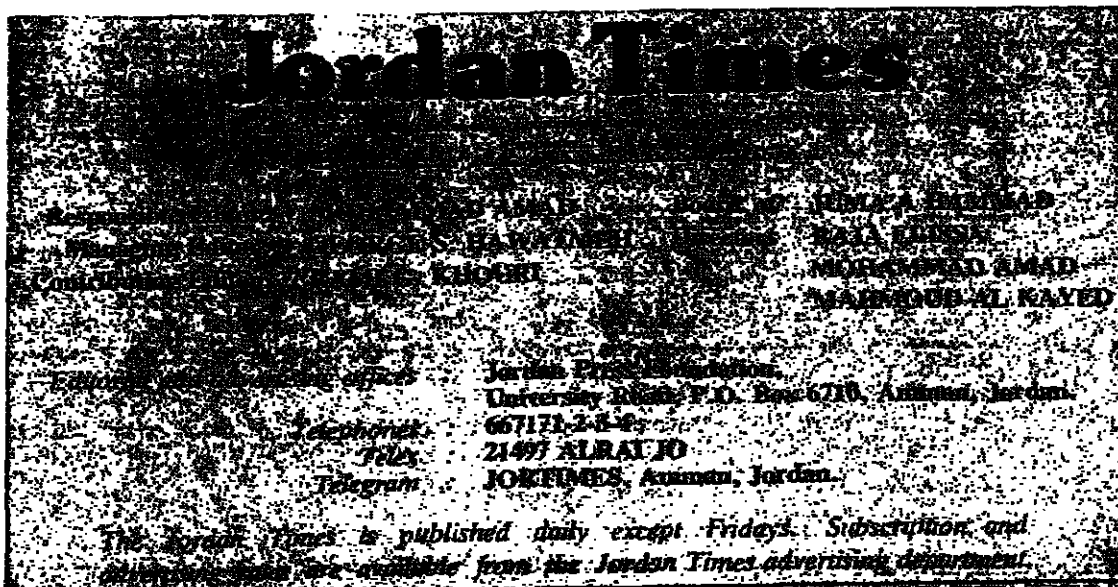
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Colourful, dull and nothing

COLOURFUL is the Arab political scene. It is so colourful actually that most of us have to scratch the paint and spoil the picture before we could see the meaning.

In order to overcome this disability vis-a-vis our number one problem, the conflict with Israel, our leaders decided to adopt the eight-point plan for peace when they met in Fez, Morocco last September. The blueprint said the Arabs would co-exist with Israel if the Jewish state withdrew from all Arab territories it occupied in 1967 and gave the Palestinians their legitimate rights to statehood and independence under the leadership of their sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Many, other than Arabs, understood the clause that agreed to co-existence as implying recognition of Israel. For historical reasons perhaps, Arabs did not object to this explanation, although a majority seems to be sure that extending immediate Arab recognition to Israel at this stage would be of no use to establishing real and lasting peace in the area. Arabs, we think, would accept Israel if it understood itself to be a minority state in an Arab World and wanted to live happily as such. They

would not, however, accept that Israel would have to be the dominant power in the region and that everybody else would have to bow to its will.

Against all of this, there is an adamant Israeli position which takes light of what Arabs think. "Arabs understand only the language of force", and that is it, the "dominant" party in Israel says.

Such wide positions on the problem cannot be easily bridged by friends and enemies of Israel. If the friends of Israel are the Americans and the enemies are the Arabs no talk between them can be fruitful until both understand each other. For full understanding there should be an agreement: each must know what to expect of the other in advance, not after.

Were there to be an agreement, Arabs should make clear what they want and so should the Americans. Unfortunately, things are now hanging in between. Still, if the Arab position on the whole subject is colourful, the Israeli stance is dull and harmful. The Americans meanwhile are not doing a serious thing about it.

Crying wolf

By Rami G. Khouri

"Crying wolf" may not be the best tactical approach to conflict resolution in the Middle East or elsewhere, but it strikes many Arabs that "crying wolf" is precisely the name of the game the United States is asking us to play. Of course, in this age of television, primal therapy and human rights, one packages one's wars in gold wrapping, and the game of "crying wolf" has been given a new name: Time, or, rather, the lack of time that is supposed to govern current peace-making efforts in the Middle East, if you swallow the American line.

We have heard the Americans say for the past three months that this is a special opportunity for Arab-Israeli peace-making (if opportunities are measured in Washington by the same yardstick as the killing by American arms and political acquiescence of tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, then this is the Opportunity of the Century).

We are told, over and over again, that time is slipping away, that this special opportunity is fading, that unless the Arabs make a bold move there may never be another chance such as this one for many years — perhaps, they mean in Washington, not another chance such as this one until Israeli-wielded American arms and political acquiescence kill another ten or twenty thousand Palestinians?

If one is honestly seeking to prod a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, let one speak honestly and put aside the verbiage of innocence. The element of time that the Americans are suddenly pushing upon us as

the wonder drug of Mideast diplomacy looks, from the Arab perspective, more like an old box of Tylenol. More specifically, one feels that the American emphasis on the urgency of the present situation — and, thus, on the meaning of time — is the political equivalent of that classic old American baseball tactic, the squeeze play. The essence of the squeeze play is that you put immense pressure on your opponent from several different directions, and you assume that the intensity of pressure, coupled with your opponent's inability to react rationally to the several different directions from which it comes, will allow you to slip a baserunner past the opponents and thus score a run. In baseball, it is a beautiful, sophisticated and very skillful manoeuvre when successfully achieved. In diplomacy, it is the first step down into the gutter.

The squeeze applied by the United States is aimed particularly at Jordan and the Palestinians, who are asked to respond to the pressures of time by forgetting the past three-quarters of a decade of nation-building in Jordan's case, and struggling for nationhood, in the Palestinian case, and jumping in Washington's lap. We are asked to believe that such an Arab move would allow the Americans to bring the Israelis to the negotiating table. We are asked, in short, to have faith in American good intentions and resolve. This is precisely where we equate Washington's approach to peace-making with "crying wolf". We have heard this so many times before, from assorted American

administrations, that we no longer believe it. Just as the little piggy cried "wolf" one too many times to be believed, Washington has cried "wolf" by declaring its intent to make peace in the Middle East one too many times to be taken seriously by the Arabs.

The consequence of all this, of course, is rather depressing. In the absence of a credible American move to reign in Israel and deal rationally with the Palestinian issue, the Middle East can look forward to many more years of conflict, instability and, probably, regular internal upheaval in various Arab states — which will be speeded up if the current international oil situation keeps the Arab oil producers in a state of deficit and thereby dries up the gusher of money that has kept the rest of the Arab world deaf, dumb and mute since the mid-1970s.

The scenario is not at all a hopeful one. But if we are being honest with ourselves, we have to accept the full reality of what lies behind the Americans' sudden embracing of Old Man Time: If no positive moves are made towards an Arab-Israeli peace in the near future, the Arab World is destined to face a period of powerful internal conflict, rebellion and rage, by which American interests will suffer along with existing Arab establishments.

So, what does one do? The response to the squeeze play in baseball can be as beautiful and as subtle as the squeeze play itself. If you can anticipate it in that second before the pitcher throws the ball, you pitch out and catch the baserunners out of position. Sim-

ilarly, it would be appropriate for the Arabs now to turn the American game against the Americans, and apply the same criteria to Washington that it applies to us: The ability to be bold, the willingness to compromise and the desire to take advantage of new opportunities. Let us put the squeeze on the Americans, by declaring our reasonable terms for peace and making their implementation contingent on bold and equitable American moves in terms of requiring Israel to live by the international law that all the rest of us are asked to live by, dealing with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and accepting the inevitability of dual statehood for Palestinians and Israelis as the only logical solution to which one should aspire.

Those who have cried "wolf" so many times in the past cannot seriously expect us, even in our abysmal state, to sit up and bark simply because they have substituted "time" for the wolf. One also needs to ask: Is the leadership of the Arab World now any more astute than the many leaderships that have failed us during the past three-quarters of a century? The Americans, having called a squeeze play, are vulnerable to a quick, well thought out Arab counter-move. There is ample room between blind surrender and rigid rejectionism within which the Arabs could manoeuvre out of the crude American squeeze and simultaneously challenge Washington to prove to us that it is not crying "wolf", or "fire", or "time", or whatever else it cries when its motives are to evade reality instead of submitting to it.

Even U.S. might abide by the Law of the Sea

By Anthony Goodman
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — Between 50 and 80 countries are expected to sign the U.N. convention on the Law of the Sea, which sets out rules for mining on the ocean bed when it is opened for signature in Jamaica next week.

Even the United States, leading critic of the treaty, is expected eventually to sign, according to the president of the conference which drafted its complex provisions.

"Before the end of the decade, I feel sure the Americans will be aboard," Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore told Reuters in an interview. "The developing countries should take a patient attitude and wait for the U.S. to come to the conclusion that its national interest would be better protected (by signing)," he said.

The treaty, drafted in nine years of tough international bargaining, lays down rules affecting virtually everything that moves in or under the oceans, from whales to warships, and human activities ranging from seabed mining to fishing. It will be open for signature on Dec. 10, last day of the final session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference opening in the Jamaican resort of Montego Bay next Monday. Mr. Koh said he expected that after 50 to 80 signatures in Jamaica, other countries would follow.

The treaty enters into force a year after being ratified by 60 states, which could take from two to five years or longer. But only 50 signatures, not ratifications, will trigger the first meeting of a commission whose tasks include preparing for establishment of the machinery to implement the convention's most controversial rules: those governing seabed mining.

Seabed authority

The commission, expected to meet next March, will lay the groundwork for an international seabed authority, to be based in the Jamaican capital of Kingston, and an international tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

The United States opposes the convention on the grounds that its rules on ocean-bed mining inhibit free enterprise, put too much financial burden on private companies and give too much privilege to the mining area states proposed seabed authority.

The Reagan administration, with its strong belief in private enterprise, also opposes the convention as a step towards a "New International Economic Order" demanded by "developing countries seeking a new industrial power and technology. Despite opposition, the U.S. is expected to sign the final act of the conference, the Sea Conference, which means what has been accomplished, but is not legally binding.

This will give it observer status but no vote in the preparatory commission, on which only signatories of the convention will have full voting rights.

The convention was adopted overwhelmingly in New York last April with opposition from only four countries — the U.S., Israel, Turkey and Venezuela. Despite U.S. efforts to dissuade its European allies from signing, France announced this week it would do so at Montego Bay. West Germany, the Netherlands and Italy have not disclosed their intentions, but Britain announced yesterday it would not ratify the treaty.

On seabed mining, the convention tried to balance the interests of the big industrial countries, which alone have the necessary finance and technology, with those of developing nations which want a share of minerals on the ocean floor. Seabed mining operations will be controlled by the international seabed authority, which will licence private firms and consortia while also conducting its own mining operations. Ambassador Koh said Washington would run into legal problems if it tried to mine the seabed outside the convention, and might also be challenged if it sought to invoke other rights covered by the treaty, such as those on passage of shipping through some waters, fisheries and scientific research.

While Washington might argue that those rights were part of customary international law, others might assert they could be claimed only by states which were parties to the convention, he said. Among provisions on other issues, the convention ensures coastal states sovereignty extending 12 nautical miles, with foreign ships allowed "innocent passage" and gives coastal states 200 nautical mile exclusive economic zone.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: An unmistakable sign of Zionist pressure

The U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee's approval of U.S. aid to Israel exceeding \$2.5 billion is a blow to the administration, and President Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East.

The new American gesture, following the invasion of Lebanon, and the arrogant Israeli attitude towards U.S. peace proposals, only demonstrate the extent of direct intervention pro-Zionist pressure groups have in the American policy and decision-making circles.

What interests us most is the impact of this blatant Zionist blackmail on the situation in the Middle East in general, and the present peace efforts for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular.

Israel has intentionally set barriers on the road to any implementation of the Reagan initiative

ever since it was announced, trying to make the whole world, and the Arabs in particular, understand that U.S. president has neither the potential nor is in a position to carry out his plan.

The stepping up of the settlement process, the heightening of tensions in Lebanon to foil special envoy Philip Habib's efforts at resolving the Lebanese conflict, can be nothing other than hindrances set up by Israel to jeopardise all peace-seeking American moves.

We are before a unique case in the history of international relations; and the Arabs should imperatively find themselves facing a vital question: Is the U.S. really serious in finding a solution to the region's dispute, when it is intensifying its support and aid to Israel, every time the latter commits a new aggression?

Al Dustour: A see-through scenario

The make-believe war of words the American administration and Israel have recently declared against one another seems to turn into a farce following the approval of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee to grant an additional \$475 million to Israel.

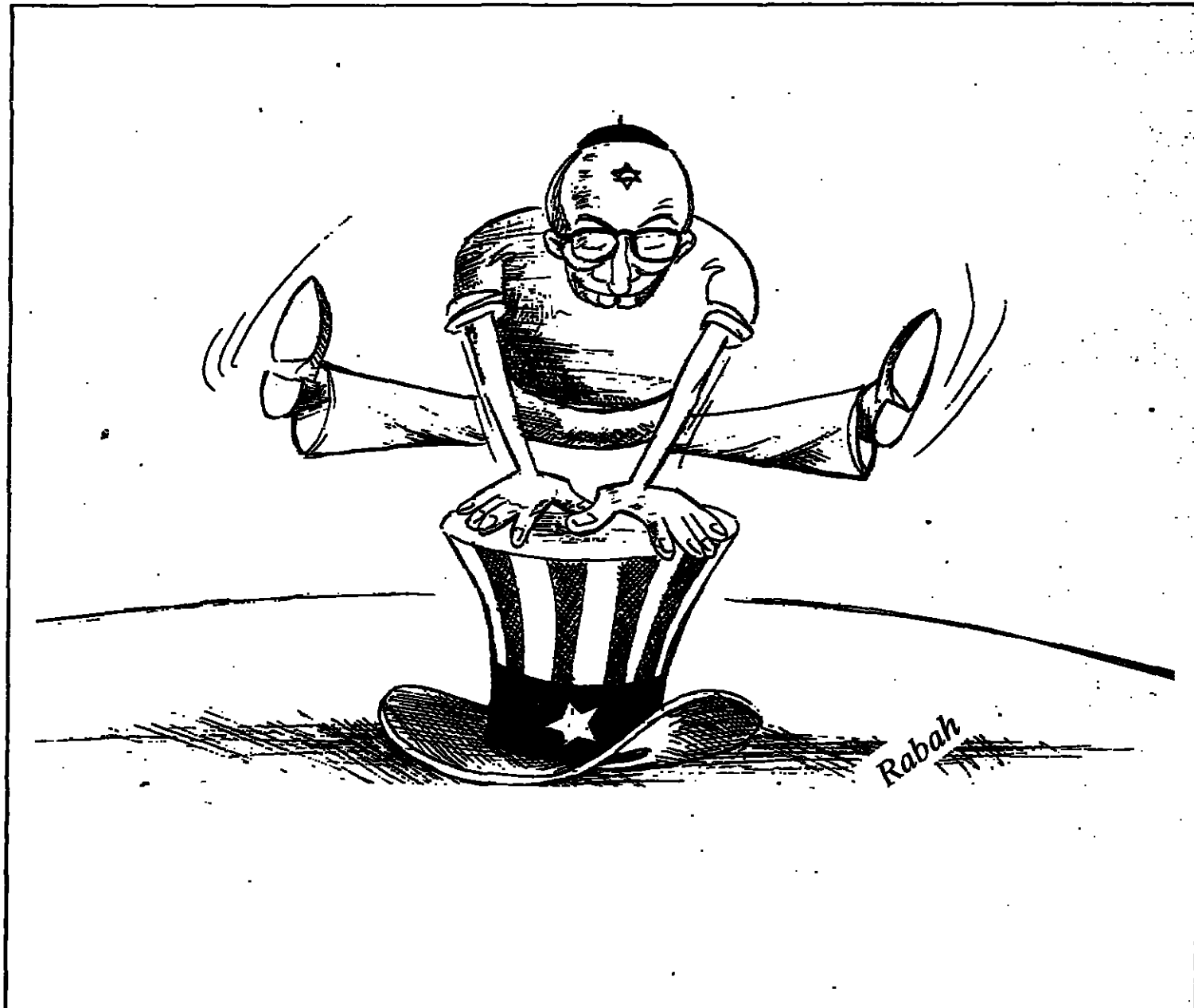
The American generosity is no new phenomenon, and 20 per cent of the annual American foreign aid has never missed its path to Israel's coffers.

Despite this fact, the official Israeli spokesman had gone of his way to warn the U.S. administration, as if it were Israeli money about to be robbed by the Americans.

Yet, the controversy is quite stunning—a great Republican majority in the Senate committee rules against the will of its Republican government, the scenario shows. Could it be a decision taken in contrast or in compliance with the party's real stand or against it?

Nevertheless, U.S. official spokesmen seem to find it necessary to point out that such a decision would have a negative impact on U.S. efforts for resolving the Middle East conflict. But common sense says that it is the flow of billions of dollars into the aggressor's pocket that compose the prominent danger; and even an Arab child should be, and is, aware that except for all sorts of U.S. aid and support, Israel is incapable of covering the enormous costs of the Israeli military institution, with regard to Israel's economic potentials, and the state of war it prefers.

U.S. administration knows well the consequences of its unlimited support for the Israeli war-mongers, but some controversial talk about them seems emerge at the moment.



Reagan's visit unlikely to end suspicion of gringos

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt once complained: "These wretched republics cause me a great deal of trouble. I often think that a sort of protectorate over South and Central America is the only way out."

His words reflected a Washington attitude that gave rise to numerous U.S. military interventions in Central America this century and fostered anti-U.S. resentments that still persist. President Reagan's goodwill trip to two Central American presidents on last week is designed to improve the often-troubled relations between the United States and its southern neighbours.

But privately officials say it is unlikely to end the suspicion with which "gringos" are still viewed from Central America. "Behind the cheering crowds, the flag-waving, the ringing speeches and solemn declarations of such occasions, you must not forget that most of us have little love for the United States," said a Honduran University lecturer. "We may need the big brother but it doesn't mean we love him."

U.S. influence is evident throughout Central America, from blue jeans and American cars to local subsidiaries of U.S. fast-food chains, from radio stations blaring American pop songs to troops carrying U.S. uniforms and wearing U.S.-style rifles.

"You often see references to the love-hate relationship between Central Americans and the United States," said European diplomat with years of experience in the area. "I think it is more accurately described as resentment and admiration. Admiration for the material success and the way of life the 'gringo' leads, resentment against the way he has trampled on nationalist aspirations, considered himself superior and made use of Central American countries."

Since 1850 there have been at least 69 cases of U.S. intervention in Latin America. The intervention has often been the result of fears that unrest in Central America could have an adverse effect on the United States itself.

U.S. concern over "Bolshevik" influence near the Panama Canal, for example, brought U.S. Marines to Nicaragua, where they fought peasant rebels between 1912 and 1933. In 1911 U.S. troops landed in Honduras to protect U.S. "interests and property."

Interventions has also been for economic reasons. In 1905 Honduras became the original "banana republic" — first Central American country where a U.S. banana company engineered a coup to overthrow a president who refused to grant the concession the company sought. The power of the banana companies



Ronald Reagan

has been broken, but the incident still rankles and the label hurts.

The United States asserted its dominance in the region soon after the republics of Central America won their independence from Spain in 1821. In 1823 President James Monroe set down the doctrine which was to govern U.S. policy in the region for more than a century. The Monroe doctrine, outlined in a message to Congress, cemented U.S. supremacy by threatening war against any European powers which tried to "extend their system to any portion of this (Western) hemisphere."

Considered the epitome of U.S. imperialism by nationalist Latin Americans, the Monroe doctrine fell out of favour under the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Many Hondurans, including a number of politicians, feel that the United States is doing their country a disservice by building up its army and promoting it as a democratic bastion against neighbouring Nicaragua, run by left-wing revolutionaries who overthrew U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

Efraim Dias Aridilla, the only member of the opposition Christian Democratic Party in the 82-seat parliament, told Reuters: "I do not believe that we have an independent foreign policy."

Complaints

Complaints about U.S. meddling are not restricted to Honduras. In El Salvador both the left and the right accuse Washington of blatant interference. The left objects to U.S. support for the army in its fight against left-wing guerrillas. The right objects to U.S. complaints over human rights violations by members of the armed forces.

El Salvador's chamber of commerce last month took out a full-page newspaper advertisement to reply to a speech on human rights violations by U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton who threatened that aid would be cut unless violations ended.

The advertisement said in effect: You Americans have no right to preach. What about the Ku Klux Klan? What about the mafia? What about shortcomings

in your own system of justice? What about police, judicial and political complicity with organised crime?

Recently, a foreign ministry official in Guatemala spoke angrily about criticism in the United States of reported massacres of Guatemalan's rural Indian population during an anti-guerrilla campaign by the army.

"We are being attacked by the Americans for treating our Indians badly", he snapped. "Have they forgotten how they solved the problem of their own Indians some 200 years ago? by killing most of them."

Some members of Guatemala's opposition, stillled after President Efraim Rios Montt declared a state of siege in July, blame human rights abuses by a succession of military rulers directly on U.S. interference.

In 1954 the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency helped to topple Jacobo Arbenz, a president whose reforms incurred the wrath of both Washington and the United Fruit Banana Company, whose properties were expropriated. Since Arbenz's overthrow, Guatemala has been run by the military. Their excesses prompted President Jimmy Carter to cut off military supplies to Guatemala in 1977. But powerful elements in the Reagan administration are now pressing for a resumption because they see the country as an important element in the fight against the spread of Communism in Central America.

Cairo-Soviet ties re-emerge

By Hamza Hendawi
Reuter

CAIRO — Recent Egyptian overtures towards Moscow have stirred speculation that Cairo might be cautiously seeking a degree of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. Last week Egypt lifted a five-year-old ban on cotton exports to the Soviet Union and concluded a \$5.9 million exchange deal, taking Soviet timber and cars in return.

Earlier this year, President Hosni Mubarak invited 66 Soviet experts to resume work in Soviet-built industrial complexes, from which they were expelled by the late President Anwar Sadat. According to diplomatic sources, managers of the enterprises have been told quietly they could invite more Soviet experts to return to Egypt.

Diplomats here have carefully weighed these moves in the light of the long estrangement between Cairo and Moscow that began under President Sadat in 1973. But many doubted whether the new moves towards Moscow could signal a return of anything like the ties that used to exist. Since the Egyptian peace treaty with Israel, they said, Egypt has developed an intense reliance on Washington.

Egypt is now the second largest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel. Some diplomats see the new Egyptian moves as tactical rather than strategic — a device to dissuade Washington from taking Egypt for granted.

"Egypt could be taking these steps simply to encourage Washington to tighten its own ties with Cairo, in other words to provide more aid," one senior Western diplomat told Reuters.

They noted that the return of the 66 Soviet experts came just before President Mubarak's visit to Washington last February. Now, the cotton deal comes as Mr. Mubarak is planning another visit to Washington in January.

Egypt and the Soviet Union at present maintain only low-level diplomatic relations. Neither has an ambassador in the other's capital.

President Mubarak, in a recent speech to the youth wing of his ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), said Egypt was ready to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow "only if it refrained from interfering in Egypt's internal affairs."

It was on charges last year of inciting internal sedition that President Sadat expelled Moscow's ambassador from Cairo, along with other Soviet diplomats. Mr. Sadat strongly believed that Moscow was behind riots over food in 1977 and other manifestations of economic discontent.

President Mubarak is at present struggling with a difficult economic situation and could react with acute sensitivity to any suggestion of Soviet incitement. But his exact intentions towards Moscow have not been revealed and few of his aides care to speculate on them.

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Start with a Bang

By Maureen Stalla

LAST WEEK someone told me he played a tournament match and lost five straight games before he woke up and played his game. Even though he played well from then on, he lost the match because he was so far behind. "Strange," he said, "I couldn't get started. I don't know what happened to me." Actually this malady is not so strange. There are a few logical explanations and remedies.

The first and most obvious explanation is that he was not properly warmed up. Many players and I would hasten to say all need a longer warm up time than the allowed five minutes. If you are one who needs more time, be sure that you take a friend and warm up at least thirty minutes before the match. There is no excuse to drop a first set because you are not warmed up if you know this is your problem.

The next reason is not so obvious. It is very possible that it takes you a set to get used to your opponent's rhythm. This is especially true if your opponent is not a smooth player. In fact, you may think he is not as good as you are. The truth is that you have probably been practising with someone with smooth, rhythmic strokes and his timing is your problem.

Therefore when you are up against someone with a choppy style, your game is as absent as your practice partner. The only solution to this problem is to make sure you practice with different people. This is essential if you want to develop your repertoire of strokes and strategies. If you play with the same person every day you are not giving yourself a fair chance to improve your game.

The third reason you might blow the first games is because of nerves. My sister, a top U.S. ranked player, was so nervous during one first round match that she hit her first four service returns over the fence! Fortunately, she gained her composure and finished the match 6-1, 6-0. Experience and concentration are the only solutions to an attack of nerves.

There is no reason to be baffled by the strange disappearance of your game during a tennis match. There are many physiological and psychological factors in this sport. But it is still possible to isolate the variables and come out with solutions to the problems.

Hodde returns to England squad

LONDON (R) — Glenn Hodde, Tottenham's cultured midfielder around whom Bobby Robson has set his heart on building his next World Cup team, is included in a squad of 22 for England's European Championship match against Luxembourg here on December 15.

A serious knee ligament injury prevented Hodde from winning a place in the first two games under Robson's management and he was not considered fully match fit for last month's Group Three match against Greece.

Hodde, whose form can seesaw between world class and mundane, should add a few thousand to the Wembley gate.

Terry Butcher, Graham Rix and Steve Coppell, who all withdrew injured from the squad for the Greece match, are included in the party for the Luxembourg match announced Monday.

The squad is: Goalkeepers: Peter Shilton, Ray Clemence. Defenders: Phil Neal, Kenny Sansom, Phil Thompson, Terry Butcher, Alvin Martin, Tommy Caton, Danny Thomas. Midfield: Ricky Hill, Gry Mabbitt, Sammy Lee, Glenn Hodde, Bryan Robson. Forwards: Graham Rix, Steve Coppell, Mark Chamberlain, Paul Mariner, Tony Woodcock, Luther Blissett, Paul Goddard, Alan Devonshire.

Spain celebrates World Golf Cup victory

ACAPULCO, Mexico (R) — Spain celebrated victory in the 29th World Cup Golf Championship Monday as organisers announced plans to build up interest in next year's tournament, almost certain to be held in Japan.

Manuel Pinero and Jose Canizares won the title for Spain Sunday when both scored 73 in the fourth round for a final total of 563, three strokes ahead of the United States. Italy was a distant third on 574, one stroke ahead of England.

Pinero also won the individual trophy with an aggregate of 281, one shot better than Canizares and American Bob Gilder.

"We have exciting plans for next year," said John Ross, Executive Director of the International Golf Association (IGA), which organises the World Cup.

Better prizes to attract top golfers?

"Well, not really. But don't count us out too soon. We are here to stay," Mr. Ross said.

From next year, he said, the IGA plans to invite the winners of the British Open, the Japanese Open, the Australian Open, the Open Champion of the host country and the leading U.S. money winner to play in the World Cup individual tournament.

"They will not be part of any country's team but will compete

on their own," Mr. Ross said. He added that the IGA would pay them "honorariums" of about \$5,000 each, plus all expenses. At present the winner of the individual trophy gets a \$10,000 prize.

So a golfing superstar could win up to \$15,000—but six-figure prizes are common in other tournaments these days.

"The World Cup basically is one of the few major sports attractions which plays down money and this is what makes it stand apart from the others," Mr. Ross said.

Most players agree. But they say that what makes the World Cup stand apart is the increasing absence of big names.

"It's all very well to talk about international solidarity through sports but at the end of the day what really counts is money," said one player who asked not to be named. "Money talks and the tournament which offers the most money talks loudest."

Mr. Ross points out that the World Cup schedule is arranged a year in advance, the idea being that other tournaments should not conflict with it. It is normally held during a relatively quiet period to enable big name players to compete.

Mr. Ross admits that the one-million-dollar Sun City tournament in Johannesburg, which

coincided with the Acapulco event, robbed the World Cup of many well-known players.

He said a 32-team format introduced this year to reduce the size of the field to manageable proportions and improve the quality of the finals would stay for the 30th World Cup.

Regional qualifying tournaments would continue to be held in various parts of the world to ensure that only the best teams remained in the finals.

Mr. Ross said publicity would include a one-hour film of this year's championship which had been produced for showing on U.S. cable television and for worldwide syndication.

As for the site of next year's cup, he said negotiations were continuing "but it will almost certainly be in Japan."

Of the 62 players from 31 countries who competed in Acapulco—Taiwan dropped out at the last moment because of a dispute with the Mexican government over the use of the name China—only a handful were well known.

They included Gilder, sixth in this year's U.S. money winners list, fellow American Bobby Clampett, Pinero and Canizares. Mark James of England and Scotsman Bernard Gallacher and Sam Torrance.

Brighton sacks manager Bailey

BRIGHTON, England (R) — Mike Bailey was sacked as manager of struggling English first division soccer side Brighton Monday because fans say the team is too boring.

Brighton's gates are well below the level needed for the club to break even and chairman Mike Bamber wants a manager whose team will entertain and bring back the fans.

"Spectators have complained they will not watch boring football. We will be looking for a manager to equip the team to play enterprising match winning football," he said.

Kriek criticises grass surfaces

MELBOURNE (R) — Holder Johan Kriek criticised grass surfaces after a bad fall during his second-round clash against young American Mike Depalmer in the Australian Open Tennis Championships here Monday.

South African-born Kriek, now a U.S. citizen, said after twisting his ankle while trying to hit a forehand: "I was scared because I have never really hurt myself on a court."

England leads Victoria by 248 runs

MELBOURNE (R) — David Gower and Allan Lamb shared a third-wicket partnership of 189 to put the England cricketers firmly on top at the close of play on the third day of their four-day match against Victoria Monday.

When stumps were drawn England were 268 for three in their second innings, a lead of 248 runs. Victoria resumed Monday handily placed at 271 for seven in their first innings, but lost their last three wickets in only half an hour.

Derek Pringle returned his best tour figures, taking four for 66 off 21 overs with his medium pacers.

When England batted Graeme Fowler and Chris Tavaré added 52 runs for the first wicket before Fowler was bowled off his pads by paceman Rod McCurdy for 31.

McCurdy struck again soon after lunch when he bowled Tavaré for 35 and once more it seemed England were condemned to

struggle against Australia's wicket state.

Gower and Lamb, who with Derek Randall have been the most consistent batsmen on tour so far, had other ideas.

The pair batted with determination and concentration, with Gower in particular showing the application which his skipper Bob Willis has been calling for.

Gower refused to flash at the short ball and as a consequence he took 50 minutes longer than Lamb to reach his half century.

The South African-born Lamb was in prime form, scoring frequently with lofted drives.

Gower was eventually dismissed for 88, the same score as in the first innings, trying to sweep past time off-spinner Julian Wainwright.

At the close of play Lamb was just five runs short of his second century while nightwatchman Vic Marks had yet to score.

Drug-taking in sport reaches a dangerous degree of sophistication

LONDON (R) — Drug-taking among competitors eager to improve their performances has reached a dangerous degree of sophistication, according to a leading British doping expert.

"It is my impression that drugs are being taken very professionally by sportsmen," Dr. David Cowan, Assistant Director of London's Drug Control Centre, told Reuters. "They seem to know which drugs to take. The information that gets around is very rapid," he added.

The four-year-old drug unit, backed by the British Sports Council, has long been involved in a rigorous campaign against drug abuse in sport.

Although most stimulants and hormone drugs have been banned by sports authorities, they are still available to international com-

petitors on the black market. "There is a big black market for anabolic steroids, and many other drugs are readily available to competitors who want them," Cowan said.

The drug centre's medical team is now concerned with a new family of sophisticated hormone drugs known as Cortico or Catabolic steroids.

Unlike the universally-banned anabolic steroids, colloquially known as bulk-bombers, which induce rapid weight-gains, catabolic steroids—which are only banned in cycling—are super-efficient painkillers allowing sportsmen to sidestep the effects of injuries without really curing them.

The drugs, used beneficially to treat asthma and arthritis, are potentially lethal if taken without proper medical supervision.

"These are very potent drugs and can have very nasty side effects—the worst of which is

death," Cowan said.

Trainers and sports doctors frequently administer the drugs to injured competitors so they can resume competing immediately.

But it is a cortico-steroid dose is not accompanied by a period of rest it can destroy calcium in the bones, making them brittle and increasing the risk of further injuries.

Another side-effect is a condition known as "moonface" in which fatty deposits are formed in the face, causing it to become large and round. There is also a serious risk of stomach ulcers.

"Any doctor who prescribes a cortico-steroid and allows the player to continue must have to do a lot of heart-searching to make sure that this is justified ethically," Cowan said.

There is a serious risk of death if a competitor suddenly stops taking the drugs after prolonged or large doses.

The synthetic compounds suppress the natural production of cortisol—a hormone used by the body to counter the effects of anxiety. If someone who has recently taken the drug experiences major anxiety or trauma, the absence of sufficient cortisol could result in death from circulatory collapse.

Cowan said. Such drugs, though normally given only on prescription, are obtainable in some countries on the black market.

But because these hormonal drugs are exact synthetic reproductions of substances naturally present in the body, it is often difficult for Cowan's team to detect them in the routine doping tests on sportsmen carried out at the control centre.

There are a number of potentially dangerous drugs in use among sportsmen which do not yet figure on Cowan's banned list.

He believes the drug control unit will soon have to take action against the abuse of diuretics, which are used normally to expel excess fluid from the body, but are widely misused in sport.

Competitors such as boxers and weightlifters who want to get into a lighter weight category take diuretics before weigh-ins and then regain the subsequent weight loss by saline drip or by drinking large amounts of water.

"At the time of the competition they are back to their normal weight. You only need an hour to re-infuse the fluid," he added.

But if competitors take diuretics just to reduce their normal weight, the blood cells may not have enough fluid in which to circulate, which could cause blood clots, strokes and eventual death.

Cowan believes there should be government legislation on drug abuse in sport.

"But a lot of the drugs misused in sport are very rarely misused in society, which is the reason why no such legislation exists," he said.

Stimulants such as cocaine and amphetamine are rigorously controlled in society which is why they are also controlled in sport, he added.

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G.C.E.

Summer 1983

Registration for the above examinations may be made now at the British Council, Jabal Amman. The closing date is Wednesday 22 December 1982. Bring an official identity document bearing a photograph.

THE
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GERMAN CONCERT WEEK

In view of the continuous demand for tickets for the concert of the German Chamber Academy Orchestra on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1982 (which is completely sold out), the organisers of the German Concert Week in Amman have the pleasure to announce that an ADDITIONAL

SPECIAL CONCERT will take place on Thursday, Dec. 9, 1982, at 8 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

THE GERMAN CHAMBER ACADEMY ORCHESTRA conducted by Johannes Goritzky

will present works by J.S. Bach, Ph.E. Bach and S. Veress.

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France's industrial competitiveness falls

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WORLD

West German chancellor presents controversial plan for government

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl Monday presents his conservative Christian Democrats (CDU) with plans for a new government he hopes to form after national elections promised for next March.

Monday's meeting of the CDU's federal committee, the top decision-making forum between party congresses, is Mr. Kohl's first opportunity to outline election strategy. Party sources said he was also expected to sum up his first eight weeks as chancellor.

Mr. Kohl has promised to give voters a chance to endorse his leadership in March elections, but controversy has arisen over the constitutional process of calling them.

His centre-right coalition ousted Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal administration after a parliamentary confidence vote which many West Germans saw as a back-door route to power because it bypassed the electorate.

Mr. Kohl is now expected to call and deliberately lose a vote of confidence on Dec. 17, a move which would allow enough time for parliament to be dissolved and elections to take place on March 6 as planned.

His critics say Mr. Kohl has a clear majority in the lower house (Bundestag) and that to lose such a vote through abstentions would

be a manipulation of the democratic process and lower the prestige of parliament.

The Bundestag can only be dissolved by the federal president, Karl Carstens, who has yet to come out in favour of the confidence vote solution.

Senior conservative politicians favour Mr. Kohl's plan, including Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and conservative Bundestag floor leader Alfred Dregger, who has said it would not amount to manipulation of the constitution.

But several deputies from the liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), a partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, are reported to be ready to ask the federal constitutional court to block elections.

Mr. Kohl has promised to lead the country out of what he has described as its worst economic crisis in over 30 years, with the fight against unemployment a top priority.

Last week he learned that the jobless total topped the politically-sensitive two million mark for the first time since 1954 and there was a further slide in industrial production.

Monday's CDU meeting would be addressed by party manager Heiner Geissler, Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Labour Minister Norbert Blum, the party sources said.

Rhode Island housewives strike



These 3 women are among 15 housewives in Smithfield, R.I., who have gone on strike till their husbands stop taking them for granted. The woman say they are overworked and underloved. From left are Brenda Larkin, Terry Waterman and Gloria Gangi. (A.P. laserphoto).

Law of Sea Conference opens in idyllic setting

MONTGOMERY BAY, Jamaica (R) — The final ceremonial session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference opens Monday in a relaxed holiday setting but with uncertainty over a refusal by the United States and others to sign the final document.

More than 150 countries have laboured over the proposed treaty for nine years and most are expected to be represented at the gathering at the Jamaican beach resort of Montego Bay for the final five-day session.

On Friday they will be invited to

sign what has become probably the most detailed and complex convention in diplomatic history, setting rules for the use and exploitation of the oceans and their resources.

But the United States and other Western industrialised nations have served notice they will not sign the proposed treaty unless changes are made to provisions they deem to be weighted against free enterprise.

They oppose a stipulation under which the few countries with the technological ability to exploit the

riches of the seabed would have to share the knowledge with less-advanced countries.

The treaty is strongly backed by Third World countries, including those without a coastline, which see it as giving them a greater share of the world's wealth and technology.

It is also backed by the Soviet bloc and China.

The treaty would also extend sovereignty by coastal states for 12 miles from their shores and give them exclusive control over all natural resources for 200 miles

out to sea.

Sixty states must ratify the convention before it can enter into force—a process which is expected to take several years.

Opposition to the convention from some major industrialised countries, has not, however, prevented delegates from enjoying the idyllic setting for the conference.

Beach shirts and swimwear have become the accepted dress and most diplomacy will, it seems, be conducted around the swimming pool.

French Who's Who turns pink after Socialist win

PARIS (R) — The latest red-covered edition of Who's Who in France has a distinct pink tinge inside as well, reflecting the Socialist take-over of power since 1981.

Many of the 1,009 fresh names in the Bible of French privilege belong to flag-bearers of the new regime in government and parliament and at the head of the nationalised industries.

Since legislators, unlike mere social climbers, get in automatically, prominent left-wingers such as Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and Communist Party leader Georges Marchais have been included for years.

They are now joined by a host of Socialist and Communist deputies and senators elected for the first time to form Mr. Mitterrand's majority.

Their potted biographies sit alongside the more traditional Who's Who entries of the count of Paris, pretender to the French throne, the aristocracy and the leaders of private industry.

The appearance of so many left-list names is a bastion of elitism has prompted wry comment, not all of it from the right.

"The new French nom-

enklatura," said the Socialist daily Le Matin, recalling the name given to the Soviet Union's ruling class.

This edition, containing 18,842 names and weighing 2.7 kilos has been published six months early to take account of the new hands on the levers of power.

The last one, which appeared in April, 1981, came out only weeks before the Socialists displaced Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as president and his centre-right majority in parliament.

The editors estimate that 80 per cent of the book has had to be revised, giving an indication of the extent of the changes.

Editor Jacques le Bodo said that the names of some 700 people previously included because of their position in politics had been removed.

Who's Who, established in 1954, calls itself the "mirror of France," though not everyone agrees.

The snobbery attached to getting in prompted Le Monde journalist Bruno Frappat to call it "the biographical dictionary of people who count—or think they do." Frappat is not included, although his editor is.

Italian court rules out releasing jailed Bulgarian

ROME (R) — A special court Monday rejected an appeal for immediate release by the Bulgarian arrested on charges of complicity in last year's attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, judicial sources said.

They said the court decided there were sufficient grounds for the continued detention of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, 34, arrested here on Nov. 25.

Mr. Antonov's case was put to the court by two lawyers hired last week by the Bulgarian embassy, which has said he is innocent.

The lawyers, Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa, argued that Mr. Antonov had no role in the shooting, citing testimony from colleagues who said he was working in his office when Turkish

gunman Mehmet Ali Agca opened fire on May 13 last year.

The court said the warrant for his arrest issued by investigating magistrate Mario Martella was justified by the evidence available, the sources said.

The charges have strained relations between Italy and Bulgaria, which have been further undermined by allegations of Bulgarian involvement in a network of arms and heroin dealers based in northern Italy.

The sources said the case against Mr. Antonov was based in part on evidence provided recently to Mr. Martella by Agca, who is serving a life sentence.

The other two Bulgarians sought, both of whom worked at the embassy in Rome, have left Italy.

Artificial heart ticks on

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first person to receive a permanent artificial heart, laughed and talked with his family Sunday night after a second operation to stop air bubbling from his lungs, a medical spokesman said.

Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired dentist, needed further surgery Sunday 60 hours after he was given a polyurethane and aluminium heart, because air was bubbling from "blebs" (small cuts) in his lungs.

"Dr. Clark's recovery signs are good. He is already back to the point he had reached before he had to undergo a second operation," the spokesman at the University of Utah Medical Centre said.

"He is taking fluids, his pulse

and other signs are very encouraging — he is doing fine," the spokesman said.

His wife Unaloy, son Stephen and daughter Karen joined him at his bedside and they laughed and talked together, the centre spokesman said.

Dr. Clark's new heart is tethered by two six-foot-long (1.8 metre) hoses to an air compressor and a mobile power supply. The unit will be his companion for life, but doctors said Dr. Clark would have died if he had not had an artificial heart, because of his degenerative heart disease.

Medical officials denied reports that a key to a locking device on the compressor was a "suicide key," to be inserted by a patient if he decided living with an artificial heart had become unbearable.

Britons get tired of the press war against Princess of Wales

By Nick Phythian
Reporter

LONDON — An insatiable press appetite for royal tit-bit, fuelled by a circulation war between Britain's two biggest-selling daily newspapers, is causing strains between Fleet Street and Buckingham Palace.

Traditional British interest in the royal family has been turned into almost an obsession by the Sun and the Daily Mirror since the lovely Lady Diana entered the scene to wed Queen Elizabeth's son and heir, Prince Charles, last June.

Now the palace is crying enough, is enough. And even the public thinks the popular tabloids are overdoing it, at least as far as Princess Diana is concerned.

"Leave her alone," pleaded the palace after the Sun and Mirror published stories earlier this month suggesting that the 21-year-old princess was suffering from the slimers' disease, anorexia nervosa.

Let her have a private life away from the spotlight, echoed two-thirds of Britons questioned in an opinion poll.

It is not only the Princess of Wales who is often in the headlines. So is Charles's dashing younger brother Prince Andrew,

just back from the Falklands war to be acclaimed a hero.

Hardly a day passes without Diana or Andrew pictured in one of the mass-circulation papers or mentioned in the gossip columns.

Before they came along, it was Prince Charles as Britain's most eligible bachelor, his temperamental sister Princess Anne or his divorced aunt Princess Margaret.

Since the anorexia nervosa story, Princess Diana has plunged into a hectic round of public duties, proving she is in fine fettle after the birth of her first child last June.

"I'm fine," she told well-wishers at a nursery last week. And she still manages a smile for the Sun and Mirror.

Both papers employ highly-paid royal watchers, who stalk the royal family equipped with binoculars and accompanied by a photographer with a telephoto lens.

Men in the know. The Mirror, displaced by the Sun as Britain's biggest-selling daily, bills its royal watcher, James Whitaker, as "the man who knows the royals."

The Sun, built up to a circulation of just over four million since Australian Rupert Murdoch took it over and introduced bare-

breasted pin-up girls, proclaims its man, Harry Arnold, as "the man who really knows the royals."

Both men started royal-watching in the 1970s when the hunt for the future Princess of Wales was at its height. But they were scooped by the London Times which was first with the news of Diana's engagement.

Interest in the couple might have been expected to subside after the wedding, but the opposite has proved the case.

The royal story is a non-stop industry, said Arnold, turned from interviewer to interviewee. "Diana has become a mega-star," he told the Sunday Times newspaper.

"People love heroes and heroines and that's what the royal family are at the moment," he said.

Diana was a carefree 19-year-old girl-next-door in 1980 when Prince Charles chose her as his future queen.

The popular press dubbed her "shy Di". They praised her modesty and her poise. They extolled her freshness.

But they also pursued her, relentlessly. Photographers camped out on the doorstep of her London flat. Foreign cameramen even shined up the drainpipe outside a bathroom window.

One day she burst into tears

when newsmen followed her to her car and her mother complained the press was hounding her.

After her engagement was announced in June 1980, she moved in with Prince Charles's grandmother, Queen Elizabeth the queen mother. For the first time the palace could give her protection.

But the stress of the run-up to the royal wedding remained. Five days before the big day, she was escorted away from a polo match in tears after a day of unrelenting attention from reporters, photographers and crowds.

On her wedding day, she exchanged vows without a tear in front of a worldwide television audience of 700 million.

One over the press. The couple gave photographers the slip on their honeymoon, sailing off in the royal yacht Britannia for a Mediterranean cruise.

"They won't do, no doubt at all," Arnold told the Sunday Times ruefully. He spent thousands of dollars hiring planes and yachts, but to no avail.

When Diana became pregnant, the queen took the unusual step of summoning editors to the palace to ask them to respect Diana's privacy.

But two months later the Sun and the Daily Star, fifth in the circulation stakes, carried photos of a pregnant Diana sunbathing in a bikini in the Bahamas.

The pictures caused a furore and the palace rebuked the two papers on behalf of the queen, saying the photographs were in the worst possible taste. The Press Council, Britain's media watchdog, also condemned the two papers.

The birth of Prince William in June put Diana back on the front pages, though the tabloids turned their attention to royal security after an unemployed labourer slipped into the palace in July and sat chatting to the queen on the end of her bed.

By October, interest had shifted to Prince Andrew, the queen's second son, and his latest girlfriend, American actress Koo Stark, who once frolicked naked in soft-porn films.

Britain's tabloid newspapers have tried everything from cash prizes to price cuts to boost sales, so it was inevitable the spotlight would swing back on Diana.

Press exposure is a way of life for most members of the royal family. "It's something they grow up with," observed one palace watcher. "Diana, with her more sheltered upbringing, still has to learn to live with it."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH
♠ A 10 2
♥ 6 4
♦ 10 9 4
♣ A K 9 7 3

EAST
♠ K 9 5
♥ K 10 3 2
♦ Q 6 5 3
♣ Q 8

SOUTH
♠ 8
♥ A Q 9 7
♦ A K 8 7 2
♣ 5 4 2

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠
Pass Pass 3 ♥ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠.

Assume that you are de-

claring at five diamonds. Win

the ace of spades and finesse

the queen of hearts. West

wins and returns a spade, as

good as any. Ruff and cash

the ace of diamonds, noting

the fall of the jack.

If that card is honest, you

will need some luck. Cash the

ace of hearts and ruff a heart.

Ruff a spade and ruff your

last heart in dummy, and you

are delighted when East dis-

cards on this trick. Now cash

the ace-king of clubs and exit

with a club. West is down to

nothing but trumps, so he has

to ruff his partner's winner

and return a trump from his

Q-6 into declarer's K-8

tenace. Declarer loses only a

heart and the club ruff.

At three no trump, declar-

er's problem is different. He

must hope that East started

with six spades and that he

can be kept off lead. Win the

third spade and lead the ten

of diamonds, capturing the

jack with the king. Now lead

a low club: if West plays the

queen, allow him to hold the

trick; if he plays low, go up

with the king.

Assume West follows low

and you win the club in the

North hand. Run the nine of

diamonds to West's queen.

West might as well return a

diamond. Win and lead an-

other club. When West pro-

duces the queen, simply duck

the trick. When East follows

with this trick, you can claim

the rest of the tricks to just

make your contract.

NEWS
IN
BRIEF

'Japanese are world's brainiest'

LONDON (R) — The Japanese are the brainiest people in the world, according to a professor who has studied intelligence tests conducted in Japan. Prof. Richard Lynn, of the psychology department at the new University of Ulster, says average intelligence in Japan is higher than in Western Europe and the U.S., and its level becomes greater higher up the scale. One Japanese in every 11 was said to have an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 145 — an "outstanding genius level" — while the west it was only one person in 1,000. Prof. Lynn said in the Daily Mail newspaper: "They are getting cleverer and pulling further ahead. We will fall further and further behind unless someone suggests an answer."

Ghanaian rebel lieutenant killed

ABIDJAN (R) — A fugitive army lieutenant, named as one of the rebels who tried to topple Ghana's revolutionary government last month, was killed when his hideout was discovered by an army unit. Accra Radio reported Monday. The radio, quoting a defence ministry statement issued Sunday said Second Lieutenant Achar was trapped along with another alleged rebel, former regiment Sergeant-Major Abu Baba, who was wounded and underwent emergency operation.

Spy MacLean said to be better to be better

MOSCOW (R) — Donald MacLean, the British diplomat who spied for the Soviet Union and being treated in a Moscow hospital for an undiagnosed illness was Monday reported to be in improved condition. His housekeeper told cables that MacLean, 69, who fled the Soviet Union in 1951, was "feeling much better" and able to receive visitors.

Indonesia outlines rules for housemaids

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesian women will in future be allowed to work as maids in Saudi Arabia provided they are not beautiful and not sexy, the official Antara news agency said Monday. The news also be agreed over 30 if single or accompanied by their husband, if married, it quoted the Indonesian mass paper ministry as ruling. Indonesia banned its women from working in Saudi Arabia households two years ago following allegations that many of them had been sexually abused by their employers. The agency said the ban was being lifted to comply with a large number of requests for Indonesian maids from royal households and residences of high-ranking officials. A ministry spokesman did not give any figures.

Invitation to Sinn Fein under attack

LONDON (R) — Letting members of London's local government were criticised for inviting leaders of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), for talks here next month on a withdrawal of British troops from Northern Ireland. Sinn Fein has accepted the invitation, which was signed by 26 Labour Party members of the Greater London Council (GLC), including its leader, Ken Livingstone. James Molyneux, head of the province's official Unionist Party representing Protestants who want to stay under British rule, said the invitation was "quite monstrous." Richard Brown, leader of the GLC Conservatives, said he found it extraordinary.

Sardinia wants to arrest Libyan

CAGLIARI, Sardinia (R) — A warrant has been issued here for the arrest of a Libyan accused of arranging to provide arms to Sardinians seeking to separate Mediterranean island from Italy and set up an independent state. Judicial sources said the warrant for Geri Mehmed Tabet was issued after the arrest on Friday of separatists accused of planning armed raids on the island to seize its aims. The Libyan People's Bureau in Rome issued a statement saying Mr. Tabet had nothing to do with the separatist movement.